

umph, in the consummation of a measure openly at war with every great practical interest of the community. And to this would be added, by a natural and necessary connexion, all that long train of congenial abuses which so ingloriously illustrated the era of Mr. Van Buren's former administration—multiplied schemes for extending Executive power and Presidential patronage; profuse and profligate expenditures of public money; the impudently and protection of faithless public officers, purchased by the merit of their party services; a new brood of defaulters of the Treasury and the Harbors—a race the entire disappearance of which 1840 is one of the proudest proofs of the justice and necessity of the change then decreed by the voice of the people. But it was vain to attempt an enumeration of the towering abuses that ever attended the fundamental heresy of Mr. Van Buren's political system, which, instead of regarding government as a high and holy trust for the good of the country, sees in it nothing but a job to be administered for the benefit of a party, of which the President is the head and grand almoner.

Now, I would ask, what is there to be apprehended from Mr. Clay's election, which ought to have the weight of a feather in the scale, when compared with the fatal and destructive evils, poisoning the vital elements of republican freedom and virtue, as well as the essential sources of national prosperity and happiness, which we have every reason to believe would inevitably follow the restoration of Mr. Van Buren? We shall, doubtless, have paraded before our eyes, in stereotyped horrors, the old and threadbare agitation of the Tariff, the Bank, and Distribution. On the subject of the tariff I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Clay's creed, developed in his recent letters, is in every respect as just, as sound, and unexceptionable as that of Mr. Van Buren, and his practice infinitely better. Mr. Clay did not vote for or approve the tariff of 1828, considered to be an odious expropriation of the name of the bill of abolitionists, which Mr. Van Buren and his friends carried by their votes. It is rather an unfortunate coincidence, considering the professions of Mr. Van Buren, that all the tariffs which have been most complained of in the South over his existence upon the statute book to the votes of himself or his friends.

It is no want of charity, then, but the result of the most candid and deliberate consideration, when I express the decided opinion that Mr. Clay is far more to be relied upon for a practical adjustment of this delicate and complex subject, on terms just and satisfactory to all sections of the Union, (harmonizing their various interests by the golden rule of moderation, which is the only pledge of permanence and stability in any arrangement that may be made,) than Mr. Van Buren. The wise and temperate spirit so strikingly exhibited in his letters which have been recently given to the public, sustained by his well known influence with his friends, and his own high unquestioned character for frankness and decision, is a guarantee which no portion of the nation will lightly regard.

With respect to the Bank, if the country shall be reduced to a choice between the odious and grinding Sub-Treasury scheme and a National Institution of Finance, properly guarded against abuse by the jealous restrictions of its charter, as well as by a vigilant public supervision and control, I do not believe that the sober judgment of the people, under the pressure of such an alternative, would find any cause of quarrel against those who, free from constitutional difficulties on the subject, should go for the latter, in preference to the former. And as to the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands that stands necessarily and evidently adjourned, as a practical question, until the revenues of the nation, compared with its expenditures and engagements, shall be in every different situation from that in which they now are, or likely to be for years to come. My own individual opinions on these subjects have been so often and fully stated that I need not repeat them here. What I mean to say at present is, that these are issues either hypothetical and speculative, or neutralized by equal and opposing considerations on the other side, and should not divert the mind for a moment from those higher, and more urgent and vital questions, which are the true tests of a sound and correct decision in the pending Presidential election.

These tests I have already adverted to. They are such as are inseparably connected with the purity, character, and preservation of the Government itself, and in my humble judgement, are overwhelmingly conclusive against the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren.

As little shall we permit ourselves, I trust, to be frightened from our propriety by the old and hollow, excellent of a senseless and arbitrary use of names. Those who are so prone to ring the changes on the nomenclature of Federalist and Republican would do well to remember that they have men, reading and enquiring men, to deal with, and not children. Try Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay by any test derived from the authentic history of political parties in this country, or by the standard of those great principles which exist in the essential elements of our popular institutions, and Mr. Clay stands before the world the far better Republican of the two.

In that great array and struggle of the two parties of the country (among the most memorable in our history) which arose out of the controversy and war with England in 1812, where was Mr. Clay and where was Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Clay gallantly leading the Republican hosts in the House of Representatives, and sustaining the administration of Mr. Madison with all the energies of his patriotism and eloquence; Mr. Van Buren uniting with the Federalists to depose that illustrious man from power, and to supplant his Administration! Try them again by that standard which Mr. Van Buren himself, in a most elaborate speech delivered by the Senate of the United States in 1828, declared to be the true and legitimate distinction between the Federal and Republican parties—the one seeking to extend the other to restrain Executive power. This public have not forgotten the various schemes so sedulously devised or countenanced by Mr. Van Buren during the whole period of his Administration, and fully exposed at the time, to augment Executive patronage, discretion, and power; and nothing, surely, his more eminently distinguished the career of Mr.

Clay than his constant and persevering efforts to restrain, and to provide new dikes and sentinels against the enlargement of abusive exercise of the powers of that department of the Government.

I have thus, my dear sir, with the frankness due to our relations of friendship, personal and political, given you my views on a subject which is soon to absorb so large a portion of the public attention, and to which no good citizen can be indifferent. I flatter myself they will meet your concurrence, and that of our Republican friends who have acted with us in the trying scenes through which we have passed; but, in any event, I am sure they will be received by you with the kindness and cordiality, in the spirit of which I pray you to believe me, most truly and faithfully,

W. C. RIVES.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1844.

Bill by Mr. Dean of Ohio, to reduce and regulate the compensation of Members of Congress and other officers in the service of the United States.

The report of Mr. Adams on the rules of the House then came up. Mr. Wise (Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject, who has been absent for several days from the city, and was at the time of Mr. A.'s report,) asked, and after some delay, obtained leave to make a minority report.

Mr. Clinton of N. Y. then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject two weeks, in order to give time for the presenting and consideration at the same time of Mr. W.'s report. The Speaker decided that this motion required only a majority vote to prevail. Mr. Adams insisting that, being a privileged question, it could not be postponed except by a two-thirds vote, appealed from the decision. In debate on the appeal and delay on numerous points of order, raised apparently to stave off the question, the morning hour was consumed and the appeal undisposed of, and the subject laid over—a motion of Mr. Brown of Ia. to lay the whole subject on the table having been rejected: Yeas 76, Nays 107.

The House then resolved into Committee of the Whole on the Union (Mr. Winthrop in the Chair) for the purpose of referring to the appropriate Committees the remaining portions of the President's message (none of which, not having been reported to the House, has as yet reached the Committees.)

The discussion upon the reference of that portion relating to the improvement of the navigation of the lakes and rivers of the West, was resumed and continued through the day. Mr. Weller made a greater display of demagoguism and rodomontade than usual even, advocating the reference to a Select Committee, urging appropriations for the Western waters, vouching at the same time, of their scrupulous veneration for justice and equity in their distribution among the several portions of the country, &c.

Mr. Barnard repelled the imputations of enmity to Western interests, maintaining their importance, and forcibly urging the necessity likewise of appropriations for the benefit of the North, the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson, &c.

Without action, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, after the presentation of petitions, several of which asked a reduction of postage and the adoption of a resolution of a resolution of inquiry.

Mr. Evans, from the Finance Committee, reported on the bill of Mr. McDuffie for the reduction of the Tariff a resolution (of the majority of the Committee) that the bill being a revenue bill could not under the Constitution originate in the Senate. The consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday next.

The bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was received from the House and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After an Executive Session, in which it is understood that the nomination of Mr. Spencer was referred, and that of Mr. Sneathen as Solicitor of the General Land Office, rejected, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, Wednesday eve.

The House has had a whole budget of subjects under consideration, without disposing of any of them. The Abolition debate remains in statu quo with only half a speech more made upon it, and with many additional signs of a determination, if possible, to kill the whole subject by a consumption of time. I do not think it will succeed, though the Southern men of the dominant party in the House, are crowding, pushing and threatening their Van Buren allies from the North with all sorts of political tortures, if they do not bend to the Southern side of the question. If they bend here they will break at home, and this will probably keep them straight. Some of the Southern members of Congress must believe, make this Abolition question entirely a political hobby horse to ride upon. They agitate their Pro-Slavery opinions at home as much as the Abolitionists do their Anti-Slavery opinions in the Free States. It is such a man as Mr. Black, of Georgia, any less an agitator, any less mad than Wm. Lloyd Garrison. I would as soon trust the one as the other, and should not care to see either hold a position where they had power to do much mischief. If one of these men, or their followers, were supreme in one section of the country, and the other in the other, the Union would not last a year. Both are to be equally feared and opposed. As much political capital is made at the South as at the North out of the discussion, and political Abolitionism is just upon an equality with political Slavery.

Mr. Adams was incidentally drawn in to discussion to-day, in reply to A. V. Brown, of Tenn., who takes the ultra Southern side of the question. The member from Tennessee argued that the respectful treatment of Abolition memorials would not put an end to Abolition, and as proof that it would not, he cited generally the action of the House at a former period upon these memorials. Mr. Adams denied that in all the recent discussion of this subject that Abolition memorials had been respectfully received by the House.

He cited the Pickering Resolutions to prove that they had not. Those Resolutions went against the reception of these memorials.

REJECTION OF MR. PROFFITT—MR. RHETT ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, &c. &c.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams's Report on the Rules of the House again came up; and Mr. Rhett spoke at some length and with some warmth, in favor of the 21st Rule, and on the general subject of the Right of Petition. This right, as guaranteed in the Constitution, he contended was much misunderstood and much misrepresented by those who clamored so much about it—it being an individual, and not a legislative right—a right of the people peaceably to assemble, to petition, and to send their petitions to Congress, but there ending, and the right of the Legislature to dispose of them as they saw fit, commencing. With this right the 21st rule was consistent. Where they objected to receive petitions—the first step in legislation—the same principle would abridge them of all freedom of action. He referred to the constant and continued movements of the Abolitionists in Congress, and said after the rights of the South had so long been disregarded, and they had submitted to so much injustice, he would not sing halcyons to the Union. He should scorn himself if he could make great professions of friendship for it. It was not for a man of honor or of courage, when abused and his rights outraged, to talk of the obligations of friendship or sympathy. There was in the Southern States growing up, a deep, an unquestionable spirit of hostility to the Union. He knew that there was such a spirit; and the period might not be far distant when it might be necessary for them to do as their fathers before them had done—to break a union which brought nothing with it but degradation, oppression and ruin. They respected the rights of others and cherished the Union on maintained in its purity, but come what would, union, or no union, they would be free.

SENATE.

No other Legislative business of importance was transacted. Session of some length was held, in which the nomination of Mr. Proffitt was rejected by a large vote, as I understand.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House, Mr. Giddings desired to bring to the notice of the House, and to reply to an article in this morning's Globe, impugning (as he said) his honor and integrity. (The article refers to the letter of Mr. C. M. Clay on abolition, read by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, and notwithstanding Mr. G.'s express denial and full explanation of the affair in the House, a few days since—charges him with wilfully palming it out to the meeting as from Henry Clay, &c. &c.) Objections were made to the explanation, and after some conversation and much confusion, a motion of Mr. Schenck of Ohio, to suspend the rules so allow—that had never before been denied a member of the House, he said—this explanation, was rejected: Yeas 22, Nays 57, (not two-thirds.)

Mr. Adams's report on the Rules of the House, with the pending motion of Mr. Black of Ga., to amend the motion to recommit, by instructing the Committee to report the 21st rule, again came up.

Mr. Cobb of Ga. followed in a similar argument in reference to the 21st rule, the right of petition, &c. He disagreed entirely with Mr. Rhett that there was a decided and growing hostility to the Union in the South, disavowing it for his own State and for all the South, as far as he was acquainted with their views. Their attachment to the Union "grew with their growth and strengthened with their strength."

The subject was laid over at the expiration of the morning hour, and the debate with reference to improvements of Western navigation was resumed in Committee and continued by Mr. Jameson of Mo. during his hour. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Abolitionists clearly understand, and as sacredly regard the constitutional powers of Congress, as do their teachers; and they know, and have again asserted, that Congress has no more rightful authority to sit in judgement upon Southern Slavery than it has to legislate for the Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies.

Wm. L. GARRISON.

The above assertion we believe to be true to the very letter. In the first place, an abolitionist is any one who is opposed to slavery, and is in favor of its abolition. No well informed American, whether an abolitionist or not, believes that Congress has any constitutional authority to interfere with slavery in the several States. And yet for asserting no more than Garrison has asserted, such men as John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Samuel Prentiss and a host of others, have been most severely and unceremoniously denounced by men claiming to be abolitionists par excellence.

If the above doctrine be true, the formation of a distinct political party, founded on anti-slavery principles, is totally unnecessary in Vermont. Our State Legislatures, and Congress can do nothing, politically to remedy the evil of slavery in the several States. Both the Whigs and Van Buren or Jackson democrats, in Vermont can be made to advocate the right of petition and the Constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The domestic slave trade has no advocate, in our community.

The election of a slave holding President does not, and cannot, produce that evil which is so often apprehended. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, so far as slavery was concerned, were mere cyphers. They had no power, as Presidents, in this matter, to do injury. The unfriendly blow that was ever struck at abolition, by any President, was given by Martin Van Buren, in 1837, in his inaugural speech; and by that act, he forfeited the confidence of all honorable lovers of freedom. Every consistent abolitionist will, of course, prefer an abolitionist President, but give me John C. Calhoun, so far as slavery is concerned, in preference to "a Northern man with Southern principles."

D.

From the New Haven Courier.

ANOTHER COMET!—Mr. Atwell, Permit me to announce through the columns of your paper, the discovery of a Comet in the constellation Orion.—It was first seen in the Clark Telescope, belonging to Yale College, on the 27th of Dec. last.

Observations were repeated on the 29th, and the morning of the 30th. Moonlight and clouds have since prevented observations, till Saturday evening, Jan. 6th, when a change of place was very evident.

Its approximate place on the 29th ult. (I have not the measures before me at this moment) was in A R 5h. 10m. Decl. 2° North. I will only add that the apparent motion is towards the N. W. while that of the Comet discovered at Paris in November last, and which was in the same region, was towards the S. W. It is possible that the latter has attained a maximum of southward motion, and is now returning northward.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—In Newark, evening before last, about eight o'clock, as we learn from the Newark Post, a young man was found lying on the stoop of the United States Hotel supposed at first to be dead drunk. With Mr. Stewart's accustomed kindness, he directed him to be taken into the house to prevent his suffering from the cold, when it was discovered that he was afflicted with something more serious than drunkenness.—Dr. Darcy was immediately called, and pronounced that his condition was the effect of an opiate, and went for a stomach pump with the view of extracting the poisonous drug. The young man however was to meet his end, and before the Doctor returned he breathed his last. A little investigation proved him to be a son of Rev. William Parkinson of the Baptist Church of this city. He was a teacher by profession, his habits had not been strictly correct for some time, and it is said he had been about Newark, out of employ, for some two or three weeks.—Three letters were found in his pockets; one was directed to James H. White, 85 William street, N. Y. the other two without directions, and all soliciting the loan of money (\$10). He was at Stewart's in the afternoon, writing, and appeared to be sober and in his right mind. Parkinson was about 25 years of age. He had a wife in Newark, to whom he had been married about seven years. The Newark Post says they did not live together, though he saw her in the afternoon, and gave her notice of his intention to destroy himself by taking laudanum. He was a man of education and intelligence, and has probably been brought to his fatal result by a love of ardent spirits. His fate adds another to the long list of promising youth, and misguided youth, who have sacrificed themselves at the shrine of Bacchus; yet thousands are stupidly rushing headlong to a similar fate!

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The open and manly avowal of Wm. C. Rives threatens to be contagious. Ex-Gov. GILMER of Va. (now holding the seat in the House which belongs to Hon. Wm. L. Groggin) is said to have likewise avowed that, if the Presidential contest is narrowed down to the naked question of Mr. Clay or Van Buren, he must go for Clay. Hon. J. C. CALHOUN is expected soon to issue a manifesto, renouncing all connection or sympathy with Van Buren, his machinery and his party. And John Tyler with his organ are feeling the set of the current. The Madisonian publishes Mr. Rives's letter without a syllable of disrelish, though it talks of its "armed neutrality" between Clay and Van Buren. Present appearances indicate that very few of the Tyler men will support Van Buren.

Mr. Webster is now confidently spoken of as likely to resume his seat in Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, either in place of Mr. SPENCER should he succeed in getting confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court (which he probably won't) or in place of Mr. UPSON, who has half a mind to go abroad, Tylerism being near its end here, and \$22,500 being no contemptible sum in these days. Mr. Wix expects to be confirmed to France.

The Senate Committee has not yet reported on the nominations of Messrs. Henshaw and Porter, and its decision on these interesting cases is awaited with no little solicitude. In case Mr. Spencer is disposed of, ALBERT GALLATIN or GELIAN C. VERPLANCK of this State may be selected for Secretary of the Treasury.—Tribune.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The present Tariff has given a much stronger impulse to Home Manufactures than was anticipated by its warmest advocates. We are now manufacturing, successfully, many articles—especially in Cutlery—which we did not hope to see produced here for many years. Among these articles are PENKNIVES by IJONSON and HORNER, that compare in edge, temper, finish and general effect, with the best knives made by the celebrated House of Rodgers & Son. And what is better yet, these knives are sold at least a third less than the cost of the English article. The clerks of both branches of our Legislature, we are glad to learn, in purchasing their stationery, selected American made Penknives from Messrs IJONSON & HORNER. We hope, by another year, to see the names of these gentlemen or of some other American manufacturer, upon the blades of the knives "manufactured for Congress."

MR. CLAY AT THE SOUTH.—We learn from the Washington Standard, that the South Carolina Chronicle, heretofore an ardent supporter of Mr. Calhoun, has come out for "Harry of the West," and promises to battle nobly in his cause. It says the whigs of the state are arousing themselves, and will be joined by many adherents of Mr. Calhoun, who are exasperated at the treatment he has received. The prospects of the whigs are brightening every day, and not a mail arrives but what brings some evidence of the increasing popularity of Mr. Clay. It can hardly be expected that he can carry South Carolina, but it is not very probable, judging from the feeling prevailing among the friends of Mr. Calhoun, that the vote of that state will be given to Mr. Van Buren.

GOOD FOR WOOL GROWERS.—We have already announced the completion of the two Muslim de Laine establishments in N. England that are in operation. To these may be added another, at Andover, Mass. where the proprietors say 5,000,000 of yards will be made the ensuing year. The New England Farmer says the prospect for a large demand for wool for this new business is good. It requires a long, smooth quality, such as the Leicester or Dishley, or that of the old-fashioned long woolled common sheep. The Farmer calls the attention of wool-growers to the subject.

22d February.

TO THE WHIGS OF VERMONT.

The undersigned, your State Central Committee, having met at Montpelier, for purposes contemplated by their appointment, embrace the occasion to make to you a brief address. They are impelled to do so both by their attachment to the principles of the party whom it is their pride to represent, and by the near approach of another period when these principles, maintained by extraordinary unanimity by the great Whig party of the Union, are to be submitted for the approval or rejection of the People of the United States.

Fellow citizens, another Presidential election is at hand. Brief as must be the interval since the stirring excitement, and the glorious triumphs, of 1840, it has been long enough to render itself infamous by the most unparalleled treachery which ever disgraced the political annals of any country, and to a very great extent, to defeat the good results which those triumphs were designed and adapted to secure. It cannot be doubted that, at the close of the political campaign of 1840, the people of the United States expected a long repose from extraordinary political excitement. Their efforts then, were calculated to produce this desirable end; and no one can doubt, if those efforts eminently successful as they were, had met their expected reward, that the condition of the Country would have rendered the maintenance of the Whig ascendancy in its councils easy. But it is hardly necessary for us to say that we have triumphed in vain. Comparatively we have done nothing while so much remains to be done. We have but exchanged the corrupt and corrupting, and the selfish and unpatriotic administration of Van Buren, for the equally corrupt and corrupting, and the more selfish, but weaker, administration of Tyler—the lion for an ass in the lion's skin. With the exception of the Tariff, which the indignant voice of a suffering country rescued from a ready veto, and which was carried amid "democratic" threats of "Repeal," nothing remains of our triumphs. Of nearly all else, the perfidy of one man has deprived us. We have been most deeply wounded in the house of our friends. Where we looked for sympathy and efficient aid in carrying out the principles of the great and glorious party to which we belong, we have encountered hostility the more bitter and proscription because it was undeserved and unprovoked. We have seen the offices, at the disposal of that Executive which owes its power to confer them to us, bestowed with skillful discrimination, not upon those best qualified to occupy them, in respect of political opinion, but upon those most distinguished for mediocrity of opinion to the principles and policy of the Whig party. We have seen men removed from office for no cause but their fidelity to their principles, and their places supplied by traitors and hypocrites; and, in short, we have seen for the thirty months, the extraordinary and unworthy spectacle of a President of the United States, aided by the immense patronage of his office, endeavoring to flatter, and by his offices and honors cajole, the very men who most loudly (and we might almost add prophetically) proclaimed his incapacity, and opposed his principles and his election. We desire not to be misunderstood. The Whig party are hostile to proscription of opinion's sake. This hostility was inscribed on the banner under which they triumphed in 1840, and under that banner will they hereafter march to triumph or defeat. The maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that they equally deserve. The Whigs of Vermont at least, supported and re-supported, the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; an administration which has already emerged from the clouds with which disonorable misrepresentations had obscured it, and has taken rank, by the ability and pure patriotism of its head, by the side of that of WASHINGTON. Such an administration as that of John Quincy Adams distinguished by ability in all its Departments, by its unproscriptive character, and by its loving patriotism, the Whig party desire to restore.

We have, then, fellow Whigs, the battle to fight again, and we invite you to the contest. We believe another, and a more decided triumph awaits us; but, by persevering labor it must be won. It is for us to take care of ourselves.—The Republican Whigs of Vermont have achieved for the past three years no triumph worthy their renown. They have not been defeated, but have they conquered? It need not be disguised that our victories have been but partial. Our opponents are vigorous, active, persevering; encouraged by the defections from our ranks, which they have mainly promoted, and, by a refinement of malice, taunting us with the treachery and weakness of his whose offices they enjoy. We rely, and we may rely, upon the invincible soundness of our principles; but not upon this alone. Our principles must be promulgated and explained. We must promote discussion and debate. We ask no blind adherence to party. We seek converts among those whose judgments and patriotism may be convinced.

The same purposes and ends which served our efforts in 1840, animate our present endeavors. The Whigs of Vermont are not disturbed among themselves. Their potent bond of union is to be found in the PRINCIPLES they advocate, and referring to them, they present an unbroken array. They are not, like the "harmonious democracy" of a sister state, subdivided into "Barn-burners," and "Old Hunkers," appellations which, however descriptive they may be of the proclivities, or grateful to the tastes, of those who bear them, we hope never to hear applied to any portion of the party to which we belong. We are Whigs in the true sense of the word—opponents of Executive encroachments, and friends of constitutional republicanism. Now, as in 1840, we contend for a stable tariff for revenue and protection; a sound and uniform currency, by whatever means it may be attained, by a bank or otherwise, which shall possess more than "an odor of nationality"; a just administration of the public lands, and a fair and equitable distribution of the proceeds of their sales among the States; a curtailment of Executive power and patronage, having special reference to the abuse of the veto; An amendment of the Constitution by which the eligibility of the President shall be restricted to a single term; An economical administration of the General Government, and for those who hold office under it, entire exemption from proscription for opinion's sake, with due restraints upon their interference with the freedom of elections; And, finally the abolition of the odious institution of domestic slavery, by any and every

constitutional means.

For these objects, Whigs of Vermont, you contended in 1840, and in their support we invoke you to renewed effort. Let us attain them, and, in the words of the noblest statesman of the age, Henry Clay, we shall cease to be afflicted with bad administrations of the Government."

We recommend to you early and efficient organization throughout the State; and as a first step in this organization, we respectfully suggest that a Whig meeting be held in every town, or by a union of towns, on Thursday, THE 22d DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT; it is an auspicious day—the birth-day of WASHINGTON. It is his virtuous example, his self denying patriotism, his love of constitutional liberty that we would remember, and his principles, exemplified in the administration of our country, that we desire to maintain. We ask you not, however, to meet on that day, in the spirit of party, nor yet as citizens of Vermont alone. As the name and the character of Washington are the inheritance of our whole country. Let us meet as AMERICAN; and measuring our political principles and aims by the standard of his fame has rendered the day illustrious to all time, we shall inspire ourselves with new zeal in their behalf, when we find, as we assuredly shall, to how great an extent they are identical. In this spirit assemble, fellow whigs, and you will have begun the contest in a manner which shall sustain you to a triumphant result, and enable you to bestow the electoral vote of "unconquered Vermont" upon the statesman whom your delegates at Baltimore shall present for your suffrage, by a majority which shall be worthy the Cause and the MAN.

CALVIN TOWNLEY,
HILAND HALL,
HAMPDEN CUTT,
D. W. C. CLARKE,
GEO. A. ALLEN,
E. P. WALTON, JR.,
S. W. KEYS,
A. G. CHADWICK.

Jan. 11th 1844.

The Whig town committees are invited to consult in reference to the above suggestion, and if they concur therein, to make all necessary arrangements for, and give notice of the place of, the meetings.

"JOHNNY FEED UP THE BEAST—HENRY'S COMING."

A friend informs us that he had occasion a few days ago to call at the "log cabin" of a worthy matron in Halifax county, Va., whom he found reading attentively the Milton Chronicle (she didn't borrow it, as you perhaps have done, but subscribed for it, and pays up promptly, too) after the usual salutation, our informant engaged in a tete-a-tete with the old lady's son, John, who sat by the fire side, chewing a quid of tobacco. Having just received the paper and (unlike most of her sex) finding it unnecessary or improper to join in the conversation, she proceeded glancing over the various articles in the paper, when of a sudden, her eyes dwelling on an article that treated of Mr. Clay's intended visit to Raleigh via Wilmington, &c., the worthy old dame exclaimed in a sonorous voice and with extatic feeling, "Johnny, feed up the beast, Henry's coming! and I'll see him one time more if I live."

Our informant somewhat surprised as well as unprepared, made free to enquire what she meant by this sudden exclamation of Henry's coming? "I allude sir," said she, to Henry Clay—I see that he expects to visit Raleigh, N. C., soon, and if God spares me health and good luck, I'll see him when he comes—I know that man, sir," continued she, in a voice that plainly told of great effort to suppress tears, "when a poor friendless boy—and often have I seen him plodding till through the shades of Hanover—true, sir, as you sit on that chair, although some people seem not to believe it."

This worthy matron, says our informant, was born and raised in the neighborhood of the 'shades of Hanover,' and goes for 'Henry of the West' for President against the world. Asking her pardon for the liberty taken in these remarks, we hope that her son John will "feed up the beast and have it as fat as a butter ball" by the time 'Henry' lands in North Carolina. We hope Mrs. C. will not only see Mr. Clay at Raleigh, but speak to him and make herself known; and our word for it, he will give her hand an extra shake of cordiality.—Milton Chronicle.

RIGHT OF PETITION—THE NON-RECEPTION RULE.

The Van Buren party, with its heavy majority in the U. S. House of Representatives, have changed their tactics, in relation to one very important subject, in a remarkable manner.

We refer to their new views of the reception of Anti-Slavery petitions. After having introduced the rule against receiving them and having maintained it for some six or eight years, they now seem disposed to abandon it and to come upon Whig ground, in respect to this matter. In other words, they seem disposed now not only to receive these petitions, which they have been denouncing and resisting so long, but to refer them and have them deliberately and coolly considered and reported on as the Whigs, except a few of the party from slave-holding States, have always maintained to be the only just and constitutional, and therefore the only wise and expedient course.

Such being the new policy adopted at Washington, the Argus comes forth in its support with the zeal of a new convert. It is edifying to see how earnest that paper is becoming in advocating what, till this season, it had for years as zealously opposed.

What is the reason of this revolution? That reason, we doubt not, has been found in the almost universal popular sentiment demonstrated, and still further developed and invigorated by the public reception everywhere given to John Quincy Adams, on his journey last summer and autumn.

The popular applause which greeted him, with such emphasis of expression, and the popular honors heaped on him, were thus literally and enthusiastically bestowed, because he had been the eloquent, unflinching upholder of the right of petition.

This was the reason; and the exhibition of it in such decided forms, was the great lesson of the summer and autumn.

In furnishing the occasion for teaching that lesson, Mr. Adams has rendered the cause of freedom as great a service as even his long life of illustrious service can boast.—Ald. D. Ade.

CONSEQUENCES OF MILLERISM.

It is the duty of the press to be faithful to the great interests of society. Perhaps our readers may think we have been upon the wicked folly of presumptuous Millerism, embracing a body of deluded people who preached, for a while, that they had found out God's purposes so far, that they could specify the day when the world was to be destroyed.

"World Destroyers." They are now left destitute, and nobody to provide for them, sorry spectacles indeed of the presumptuous credulity of undertaking to divine the designs of Him who made the world, upon a point wherein He has always declared no man should have any knowledge. The whole Scriptures, in every instance in which they speak of the end of the world, are most explicit that it shall be given to none to know the day or the hour—not even the Angels are given to know the moment when the Heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll.

It should be recollected that the anxious disciples asked of the Saviour when He would restore the kingdom to Israel. Let those who exercise the presumption that to them is revealed what the scriptures declare shall never be foretold, remember the answer which was made to the inquiring disciples. It was this—"It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in His own power."

We see it now stated that some of the Millerite teachers have ventured to specify a new date for the destruction of the world. They began to fear they should be laughed at, and now they wish to agitate the credulous by a new prediction.—The melancholy condition of great numbers who gave up every thing to follow the previous predictions, should surely prove a warning unto others, to rely upon the express teachings of the Scriptures, instead of the presumptuous prophecies of misguided mortals.

There is one thing, however, that all of us should reflect upon. It is the express injunction to live daily as good neighbors, devoted friends, and exemplary Christians. Instead of madly rushing into the Council Chamber of the Most High, where we angels fear to tread, let there be an increased spirit of humility, brotherly kindness and social affection, in the comforting assurance that He who made the Heavens and the Earth, watcheth over all the creatures of His creation.

Phila. Sat Courier.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY:

Wednesday Jan. 24, 1844.

REMEMBER the Temperance meeting this (Wednesday) evening at the town room, at 6 1-2 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We give in our columns the proceedings of the meeting of our county for the organization of our Agricultural Society on Monday. The attendance in numbers & character of citizens of every profession and pursuit, but chiefly agriculturists, was highly respectable, and among them we were happy to see the President of the college, and other educated individuals not directly connected with the industrial pursuits intended to be promoted by the meeting, but all manifesting a deep interest in them and a desire to cooperate for their profit and advantage. We cannot forbear to mention that Shoreham as usual distinguished herself by the number, respectability and patriotic spirit of her representation. It is to be regretted that other towns equally rich and talented should fall short in the noble public spirit which ever animates old Shoreham.

Means were adopted to bring the public spirited men in every town to cooperate in an enterprise which by the improvements it proposes to introduce, will add to the profits and resources of this great agricultural community, besides affording the population of the county a holiday to be spent in the acquisition of useful knowledge, and the gratification of a rational curiosity. Our proportion from the public bounty will be about \$160 which we must secure by adding as much to it. We shall not however stop at a less sum than five hundred Dollars to be distributed in premiums. This sum can and must be raised, and the sooner the better. With promptitude and energy of action on the part of the managers and agents, we are sure of success. Hand bills comprising the constitution calculated for signatures will be speedily executed at the office of the Galaxy, and ready for the managers and agents of the society.

ABOUT THE LARGEST.—Ralph L. Mills of New Haven, a few days since brought into this market a two-years-old hog weighing 648 lbs. and an eleven month's pig weighing 440.

Another Large one. Mr. Ira Brown of Whiting, has recently killed an eighteen month's shoot weighing 586 lbs.

No Church without a Bishop.—The discussion of Episcopacy is now going on in the N. Y. Commercial, between Doct. Wainwright of the Episcopal church, and Doct Potts of the Dutch reformed church. After a great display of skill by the disputants in settling the preliminaries of the combat in relation to who is the challenger and who the challenged, to avoid further delay in bringing on a discussion upon the merits, Doct. Potts has come directly to the points in issue in the controversy. The letters